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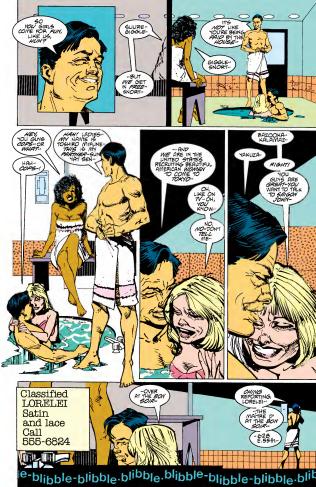
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THE SHADOWN BLOOD & JUDGMATT Invest. A Digital Copy. Contains materials originally published. In the Shadown Blood & Augment 14.1 Advanced by Devanithe Sectional Uniform 16.2 2013 Advanced 16.2 2013 Advanced & Shadown 1



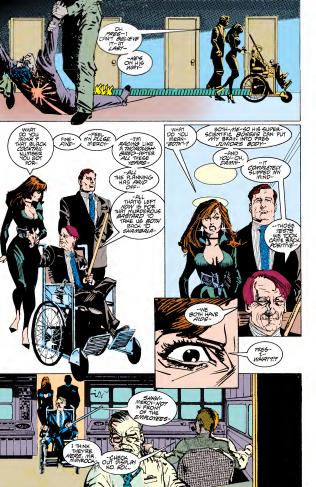














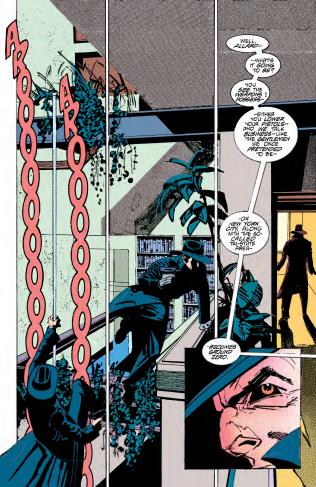










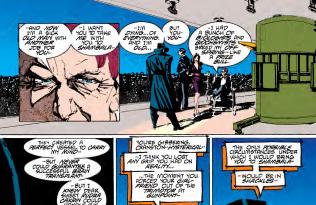








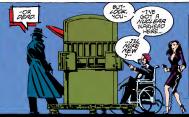
























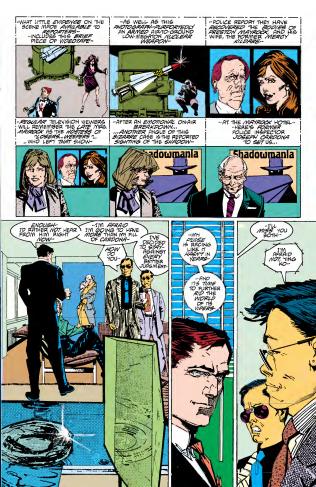
















Joe Orlando, DCs vice president-creative director, gave howard Chaykin some of his first assignments back in the early seventies. "Even then he had an attitude," recalls Orlando, ubose own comics carver began in 1948 at Atom Comics, and later E.C. Comics and Mad magazine. "I was editing DCs mystery iborror line, which was where I developed DCs new Ident. Howard—with bis fong bair, ripped jeans, the whole bit—wasn't too thrilled when I gave bim corrections on bis work. I did them on overlays, and be'd moan and groan and mutter things under bis breath bta! I never could quite make out.

"Then one day—I'll never forget it, it was one of the great shocks of my life—Howard comes strolling into the office decked out in a gorgeous three-piece suit, bis short hair slicked back, looking as if he'd just popped out of a Leyendecker Arrow Shirt advertisement. I was speechless.

"Okay, Orlando, you've bad it!" he said. Now I'm the best dresser in the business! No more corrections—from now on, I get treated with respect around bere!"

"I couldn't argue with him. I mean, he was a dead ringer for my grandfather in his younger days—right down to the gold chain across his vest. The only thing missing was a pair of spats!"

And in 1982, when Orlando accompanied Chaykin to Lucca, Italy's annual comic art show, be beamed with pride as Howard received the Yellow Kid award for best foreign artist. "I knew those overlays would pay off someday," says Orlando with a smile.

This interview should prove some things never change.

Joe: Okay, let's start at the beginning. It was Dick Giordano [DC's editorial director] who approached you to do The Shadow, right? And you were intrigued by it—but only if you

Howard: Are you making me sound like a selfish person?

Joe: No, no-isn't that what you said?

could do it your way?

Howard: Well, the fact of the matter is, I didn't come out and say, "Nah, nah, nah, only if I can play with my ball!" No, I

simply stated what I was intending to do. If they didn't like what I was going to do, I wasn't going to do the book.

Joe: So you wrote a letter of intention that you would update the material.

## Howard: Yes.

Joe: And you felt it was commercially important to update it.

Howard: You bet. That's my job. My job is not to do comic books, it's to sell books for my client.

Joe: Now wasn't Conde Nast [the Shadow licensor] expecting a thirties story?

Howard: I don't know what they were expecting along those times. If they wanted that, there are any number of people DC could have gotten to do it. There are plenty of guys who work regularly for DC, and could have done a perfectly wonderful 1930s pulp pastiche. And to tell you the truth, I could have done it in the thirties too, but it wouldn't have been as interesting a book.

Joe: Do you like the character?

Howard: The Shadow? I liked the challenge of the character. I don't think I'd want to continue on him for a long time, though. The Shadow himself is not very interesting to me, but the people around him are.

Joe: What was your game plan for the series?

Howard: Well, although I wanted to bring the story up to the modern period, I didn't want to connect it to its original sources, because—unlike most comics characters—The Shadow doesn't come with that much baggage and weight. Yet at the same time, I was interested in seeing if I could reintroduce the character thirty-five or thirty-six years after the original pulp series was cancelled without breaking the continuity.

Joe: What was your next step?

Howard: I came across this piece in *The People's Almanac*, Volume II. It was a speculation about ten mythical cities and



why they haven't been discovered. One of the cities is Shambala—actually a series of cities made of gold and diamonds.

Joe: And Shangri-La, in the book and movie Lost Horizon, is that based on these mythical cities?

Howard: Yeah, basically.

Joe: So, essentially, you've updated these myths, this time around giving them more of a scientific bent as opposed to a mystical one.

Howard: Actually, the implication in the Almanac piece was that these people were scientifically advanced and mystical, but not in a "Swami Baba Rum Raisin" sort of way. They supposedly had high-speed automobiles and fiving machines.

Joe: What you're saying, then, is that Shambala is one side of the Far East coin, and a place like Nanda Parbat in the Deadman comics, which is very spiritual, is the other side.

Howard: I still insist that's an almost racist Western view of Eastern mysticism. I have a hard time dealing with this sort of pseudo - atmospheric - incense burner - and - gypsy woman stuff—it's like hearing the Temptations singing in back of Curtis Mayfield . . . .

Joe: Or Maria Ouspenskaya from the old Wolfman movies . . .

Howard: Yeah, come on, give me a break. I'm a Jew from New York City and I have a reasonably pragmatic point of reference, and—

Joe: And what about the evil eye?

Howard: The hell with it. We definitely live in a more scientific, pragmatic age. I think my generation, because its own life was so pleasantly cushy by world standards and middle-class America, had to look to the East to have more problems and create more grief. I wasn't real interested in that, so I thought I'd do a scientific version of that lost city—connect it with Marco Polo and the Great Khan.

Joe: Now the concept makes a lot more sense: a city ahead of its time would be more scientific.

Howard: It's also more fun to me.

Joe: I could see you did a labor of love on those dens in Shanghai.

Howard: I had a great time with that.

Joe: I could picture you right there, Howard.

Howard: I can give you the reference on it. I went and saw bushy Berkeley's footlight Parade with the "Shanghai Il" sequence, and I had some errotica from the turn of the century to the late 1930s for costuming. Also, I looked at some actual photographs of the period—opium dens and brothels. I even read some Anais Nin. I enjoy doing my research, to tell you the truth.

**Joe:** The coloring of the series is interesting: it makes the violence seem so sweet  $\dots$ 

Howard: Sweet? I don't know what you mean by that, Joe.

Joe: Well, the color-

Howard: Remember, I didn't do the color. I did the black and white.

Joe: How much influence did you have on the color?

Howard: None, really.

Joe: But it's so pretty-

Howard: Alex [Wald] is a decorative colorist.

Joe: You have these nice, beautiful shades of color, and then—WHAM! Actually, I think that adds to the violence.

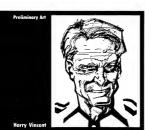


Ching Yao Chang

Howard: One of the things I was trying to do was stress this sort of arbitrary violence. A lot of the violence in the series is random and unpleasant, and unfortunately, in the real world dutside of comic books or the realm of comic book readers, life doesn't move in a multiple panel breakdown. So I wasn't real comfortable with the violence I was doing, but it was necessary for the story.

Ioe: But you wrote the story . . .

Howard: Yeah! But the fact of the matter is I sometimes write stuff that I have a hard time drawing because I feel I have to be



challenged occasionally. I've done this before. For example, one of the reasons I did a Western story at one point was to embarrass myself into drawing horses in public.

Joe: So it's Howard the writer challenging Howard the artist?

Howard: Damn right.

Ioe: Does it ever get too schizophrenic for you?

Howard: No way! That's how I keep interested!

Joe: Do you feel you're a better writer than artist or a better artist than writer?

**Howard:** I don't feel that one thing has anything to do with the other.

Joe: Well, you can put yourself in an adversarial position. The writer can sometimes get behind the artist and kick him in the pants. Which one is more important?

Howard: Look, I've been drawing professionally for sixteen, seventeen years, and I've been writing professionally on a steady level for three. I'm not going to flatter myself—I'm doing the best I can with what I have.

Joe: What's your working style on a series like this? You have a clever little story here, where all the pieces fit together eventually, even though it's a bit confusing at the beginning.

Howard: Hey, come on! Why does everybody say that? Just because everything is so easy to understand in most comic books?

Ioe: No. no. it is confusing . . .

Howard: One of the responsibilities of the writer is to misdirect the reader, to make it a little more difficult and strenuous.

Joe: That's what good storytelling is—you don't give everything away at the beginning.

Howard: My feeling is that most comic books haven't got an ending to give away. So there's nothing to lose.

Joe: When you're putting together your story, do you have everything in mind as you start out, or are you writing and drawing at the same time? Which comes first? Do you make that distinction?

Howard: I tend to work in segments and modules doing scenes at a time, rather than going linearly through the story to the end. I know I have to introduce a certain number of ideas at the outset in order to get to the later stages. To keep it all straight, I use index cards.

Joe: That's terrific. I just took up that habit.

Howard: I deal index cards. That's basically how it works.

Joe: When I was staying at Jack Kirby's I saw him work for a while on three-page segments and then shuffle.

Howard: Right. That's exactly how you do it.

Joe: I was very impressed.

Howard: There's a book called Screenplay by Syd Field. It gives the technique. It's a good guide for writing comics.

Joe: What were some of your literary influences for The Shadow? Is there any James Bond in there or Mike Hammer?

Howard: I've never read Mike Hammer. I actually bought my first Mickey Spillane this past week. And on top of that I bought A Coffin for Dimitrios by Eric Ambler and E. L. Doctorow's World's Rair. I've read the Bond books, but I've never seen the movies with any regularity.

Joe: Let's get to your artistic influences. Do I see any Bob Peak [the commerical artist] in there?

Howard: I've always liked Bob Peak. He's one of the best draftsmen around.

Ioe: And Alex Toth?

Howard: He's one of the best comic book artists who ever worked. That's, like, a big secret?

Joe: Can I call you a disciple of Alex . . . ?

Howard: I'd go out on a limb and say if Alex is a church, I'm a disciple. Wait, don't print that. It's terrible—Alex will kill me.

Joe: Unfortunately, he's not so well-known these days. When you talk to today's kids—

Howard: Joe! You make me feel like an old man! You're making me feel like I used to make you feel.

Joe: Exactly. That's my next question, but first let's answer this one. The kids today know you—

Howard: Don't keep saving "the kids."

Joe: Okay, the younger readers don't see very much of his work

Howard: I feel deprived, too. I'd like to see more of Alex's work. He's a fun guy to read.

Joe: Now, our next question. Your Shadow series really emphasizes youth. You bring him back as a youthful person, and the older characters are all either jealous or obsessed with regaining their youth. Are you worried about getting old? Howard: You bet. What are you, crazy?

Joe: Do you feel it creeping up on you?

Howard: Damn right, I do. I don't know why, because, frankly, on a realistic level, I look younger than I ever have. But I do have a sense of my own mortality for the first time. I feel like I've maintained my teenage years well into my early thirties, but now it's time to grow up.

Ioe: Do you feel you've totally matured as an artist?

Howard: No, of course not. Life is practice. I've said that many times.

Joe: Let me play devil's advocate here for a minute.

Howard: Don't push your luck, Joe.

Joe: I suppose your interpretation of The Shadow is that he was—what people now would call—a pretty sexist character to begin with, so there was no reason to change him for your story, right?

Howard: The fact is that a man of his position on a professional level, personal level, and emotional level, who was born when he was and lived when he did, would necessarily have been a sexist by today's standards. I think it's the nature of his characte. It's not something I applied, it's omething I extrapolated. Along the same lines, if you write a story about a man who was raised in the racist 1920s South, just because he's your hero doesn't mean that you can immediately put a set of your own 1980s hip attitudes in the mouth of that 1920s Southerner

Joe: You're right—with The Shadow being hidden away and isolated at Shambala all that time, and being the age he is, how could be have changed?

Howard: Listen, the guy was born in what—1899? Figure that. How many guys do you know who are 87 years old running around today?

Joe: My father.

Howard: Come on! He's probably a sexist pig, too! It's an attitude reflected in men of his time.

Joe: Don't you think, though, that some of The Shadow's comrades, like Harry Vincent, who have spent time in this society, might have had their attitudes tempered a bit?

Howard: Only a little.

Joe: In your story, The Shadow is very unapologetic about his attitudes and his methods.

Howard: Yeah. The Shadow is an arrogant S.O.B. He's taken it upon himself to say "Hey! I kill" em! I kill em as I see 'em!" In the context of comic books we were raised to believe that Batman didn't use a gun and Superman always played fair. The Shadow never played fair in that context—he perceived himself as the law, and when necessary above the law.

Joe: 'Okay. That all makes sense. But how do you explain, then, the way he manages to control the *modern* women he's working with now? Howard: The Shadow has supernatural powers derived from his presence in Shambala, and therefore has a basically hipponic personality. He's a superior man, a bastardized product of an advanced culture. His sons acknowledge that the presence of his blood in their veins poisons their direct connection to that advanced race.

Joe: Because their purity was diluted by an outsider.

Howard: Yes. His sons are halfbreeds. And even in their halfbreedness they're twice as evolved as we are. Yet in the context of Shambala, they're looked down upon by those more "pure."

Joe: It's apparent, then, that even though you've modernized Shambala and made it more scientifically oriented, you've retained that supernatural element.

Howard: Of course the supernatural element is still thereremember The Shadow did have surgery to improve his body. And Western philosophy implies improvement of the body is also the improvement of the mind. The fact of the matter is that this character, in the 1930s, clouded men's minds and controlled people's wills. I simply updated the character, and I don't think I did anything with him that was directly opposed to anything that either Walter Gibson or Ted Tinsley did. Particularly Tinsley. I found his version more interesting, His stories are a lot more perverse and violent.

Joe: Tell me what you're working on now.

Howard: I'm doing Blackbauk—it's my version of World War II, 1943, but not 1943 like you ever lived through it.

Joe: Sounds terrific. Think you'll write a book someday?

Howard: A novel? Hell, no. My generation writes screenplays, Joe.

